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The Claimed Invention Is:

1. A connector for a coaxial cable having an outer conductor and an inner conductor, the inner conductor defining a channel and having an inner surface, the connector comprising:
 - 10 an outer conductor contact;
 - an inner conductor contact, the inner conductor contact comprising a projection configured to extend into the channel defined by the inner conductor and to engage the inner surface of the inner conductor; and
 - 15 a substantially annular lip configured to engage an outer surface of the inner conductor when the projection extends into the channel, the lip and the projection configured to limit the movement of the inner conductor relative to the outer conductor.
2. The connector of claim 1 wherein the projection includes a radially resilient portion to engage the inner surface of the inner conductor.
- 20 3. The connector of claim 2 wherein the radially resilient portion includes a plurality of spring fingers.
4. The connector of claim 1 wherein the lip is disposed about the projection.
5. The connector of claim 1 further comprising a sleeve disposed about the inner conductor contact.
- 25 6. The connector of claim 5 wherein the sleeve is an insulator.
7. The connector of claim 6 wherein the sleeve and the lip are unitarily formed.
8. The connector of claim 7 wherein the sleeve and the lip are formed of an insulating material.
9. The connector of claim 1 further comprising a connector body and a clamping member engaged with the connector body, the connector body defining a bore and the clamping member defining a channel in communication with the bore.
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- 5 10. The connector of claim 1 further comprising a plug adapter for engaging an other member to electrically connect the coaxial cable to the other member.
11. The connector of claim 10 wherein the inner conductor contact further includes a contact opposite the projection, the contact associated with the plug adapter.
- 10 12. A connector for a coaxial cable having an outer conductor and an inner conductor, the inner conductor defining a channel and having an inner surface, the connector comprising:
- an outer conductor contact;
- an inner conductor contact, the inner conductor contact comprising a
- 15 projection having a radially resilient portion, the projection configured to extend into the channel defined by the inner conductor and to engage the inner surface of the inner conductor;
- a sleeve disposed about the inner conductor contact; and
- a substantially annular lip coupled to the sleeve configured to engage
- 20 an outer surface of the inner conductor when the projection extends into the channel, the lip and the projection configured to limit the movement of the inner conductor relative to the outer conductor.
13. The connector of claim 12 wherein the sleeve is an insulator.
14. The connector of claim 12 wherein the sleeve and the annular lip are unitarily
- 25 formed.
15. The connector of claim 14 wherein the sleeve and the annular lip are formed of an insulating material.
16. The connector of claim 12 further comprising a connector body and a clamping member engaged with the connector body, the connector body defining a
- 30 bore and the clamping member defining a channel in communication with the bore.
17. The connector of claim 16 further comprising a plug adapter associated with the connector body for engaging an other member to electrically connect the coaxial cable to the other member.

- 5 18. A connector for a coaxial cable having an outer conductor and an inner conductor, the inner conductor defining a channel and having an inner surface, the connector comprising:
- an outer conductor contact;
- an inner conductor contact, the inner conductor contact comprising a
10 projection having a radially resilient portion, the projection configured to extend into the channel defined by the inner conductor and to engage the inner surface of the inner conductor; and
- a sleeve of insulation disposed about a portion of the inner conductor contact, the sleeve including a substantially annular lip configured to engage
15 an outer surface of the inner conductor when the projection extends into the channel, the lip and the projection configured to limit the movement of the inner conductor relative to the outer conductor.
19. A tool for facilitating a connection to an exposed end of a coaxial cable having an outer conductor having a lead end, an inner conductor having a lead end and
20 defining a channel, and insulation disposed between the inner and outer conductors, the tool comprising:
- a handle;
- a projection configured to be received by the channel; and
- at least one protrusion configured to displace insulation from one of
25 the lead end of the inner conductor and the lead end of the outer conductor when the projection is received by the channel.
20. The tool of claim 19 further comprising a support disposed between the projection and the handle.
21. The tool of claim 20 wherein the handle and the projection are each generally
30 cylindrical and extend from the support in opposite directions.
22. The tool of claim 20 wherein the protrusion protrudes from the support.
23. The tool of claim 22 wherein the support is disposed at a base of the projection.
24. The tool of claim 20 wherein the projection has a longitudinal axis and the

- 5 protrusion is arcuate about the longitudinal axis.
25. The tool of claim 20 wherein the protrusion protrudes from the support and includes an arcuate wedge surface which inclines radially inwardly as it extends from the support.
- 10 26. The tool of claim 25 wherein the protrusion further includes a pair of lateral arcuate wedge surfaces which incline toward each other as they extend from the support.
27. The tool of claim 19 wherein the projection has a longitudinal axis and there are two protrusions, each protrusion being arcuate about the longitudinal axis.
- 15 28. The tool of claim 27 wherein the two protrusions are circumferentially spaced 180 degrees apart from each other.
29. The tool of claim 19 wherein the protrusion displaces insulation from the lead end of the inner conductor.
30. The tool of claim 29 wherein the projection and the protrusion define a space therebetween to receive the lead end of the inner conductor.
- 20 31. The tool of claim 19 wherein the protrusion is arcuate and includes a pair of ends, the protrusion increasing in width as it extends from one end to the other end forming a wedge surface to displace insulation during relative rotation between the tool and the coaxial cable.
32. The tool of claim 31 wherein the protrusion has a tear drop cross section.
- 25 33. The tool of claim 31 wherein the protrusion displaces insulation from the lead end of the outer conductor.
34. The tool of claim 33 further comprising a reforming member configured to reform the lead end of the outer conductor during the relative rotation between the tool and the coaxial cable when the projection is received by the channel.
- 30 35. The tool of claim 34 wherein the reforming member and the protrusion define a gap for receiving the lead end of the outer conductor.

- 5 36. The tool of claim 34 wherein the reforming member is a dog screw.
37. The tool of claim 34 wherein the projection has a longitudinal axis and the protrusion is arcuate about the longitudinal axis.
38. A tool for facilitating a connection to an exposed end of a coaxial cable having an outer conductor having a lead end, an inner conductor defining a channel, and
- 10 insulation disposed between the inner and outer conductors, the tool comprising:
- a support;
- a projection extending from the support and configured to be received by the channel of the inner conductor; and
- a protrusion extending from the support and configured to displace
- 15 insulation from the lead end of the outer conductor when the projection is received by the channel of the inner conductor.
39. The tool of claim 38 further comprising a reforming member configured to reform the lead end of the outer conductor during relative rotation between the tool and the coaxial cable when the projection is received by the channel.
- 20 40. The tool of claim 39 wherein the reforming member and the projection define a gap for receiving the lead end of the outer conductor.
41. The tool of claim 39 wherein the reforming member is a dog screw.
42. The tool of claim 38 wherein the projection has a longitudinal axis and the protrusion is arcuate about the longitudinal axis.
- 25 43. The tool of claim 42 wherein the protrusion includes a pair of ends, the protrusion increasing in width as it extends from one end to the other end forming a wedge surface to displace insulation during relative rotation between the tool and the coaxial cable.
44. The tool of claim 43 wherein the protrusion has a tear drop cross section.
- 30 45. The tool of claim 38 wherein the support is disk shaped and is configured to be manually rotated relative to the coaxial cable.
46. The tool of claim 45 wherein the support includes a knurled outer peripheral

5 surface.

47. A tool for facilitating a connection alternatively to an exposed end of a first coaxial cable and to an exposed end of a second coaxial cable, each of the first and second coaxial cables having an outer conductor having a lead end, an inner conductor having a lead end and defining a channel, and insulation disposed between
10 the inner and outer conductors, the tool comprising:

a support having first and second sides;

a first projection extending from the first side of the support and configured to be received by the channel of the first coaxial cable;

15 a second projection extending from the second side of the support and configured to be received by the channel of the second coaxial cable;

a first protrusion extending from the first side of the support and configured to displace insulation adjacent one of the lead end of the inner conductor and the lead end of the outer conductor of the first coaxial cable when the first projection is received by the channel of the first coaxial cable;
20 and

a second protrusion extending from the second side of the support and configured to displace insulation adjacent one of the lead end of the inner conductor and the lead end of the outer conductor of the second coaxial cable when the second projection is received by the channel of the second coaxial
25 cable.

48. The tool of claim 47 wherein the first protrusion is configured to displace insulation adjacent the lead end of the outer conductor of the first coaxial cable during relative rotation between the tool and the first coaxial cable, and the second protrusion is configured to displace insulation from the lead end of the outer conductor of the
30 second coaxial cable during relative rotation between the tool and the second coaxial cable.

49. The tool of claim 48 wherein the first and second projections have a common longitudinal axis, the first protrusion is arcuate about the common longitudinal axis and includes a pair of ends; the first protrusion increasing in width as it extends from
35 one end to the other end forming a first wedge surface to displace insulation during relative rotation between the tool and the first coaxial cable, and the second protrusion

- 5 is arcuate about the common longitudinal axis and includes a pair of ends, the second protrusion increasing in width as it extends from one end to the other end forming a second wedge surface to displace insulation during relative rotation between the tool and the second coaxial cable.
- 10 50. The tool of claim 48 further comprising a first reforming member configured to reform the lead end of the outer conductor of the first coaxial cable during relative rotation between the tool and the first coaxial cable when the first projection is received by the channel of the first coaxial cable; and a second reforming member configured to reform the lead end of the outer conductor of the second coaxial cable during relative rotation between the tool and the second coaxial cable when the
- 15 second projection is received by the second coaxial cable.
- 20 51. The tool of claim 51 wherein the first reforming member and the first projection define a first gap for receiving the lead end of the outer conductor of the first coaxial cable, and the second reforming member and the second projection define a second gap for receiving the lead end of the outer conductor of the second coaxial cable.
52. The tool of claim 51 wherein each reforming member is a dog screw.
53. The tool of claim 47 wherein the first projection is generally cylindrical and has a first diameter and the second projection is generally cylindrical and has a second diameter, the first diameter being greater than the second diameter.
- 25 54. The tool of claim 47 wherein the projections have a common longitudinal axis and the first and second protrusions are arcuate about the common longitudinal axis.
- 30 55. A method for connecting a connector to an exposed end of a coaxial cable having an outer conductor, an inner conductor, and insulation disposed about the inner conductor, the outer conductor having a lead end and the inner conductor defining a channel and having a lead end, the method comprising:
- displacing a portion of the insulation adjacent the lead end of one of the inner conductor and the outer conductor with a tool comprising a support and a projection and at least one protrusion extending from the support by inserting the projection into the channel so that the protrusion contacts a

- 5 surface adjacent said lead end of one of the inner conductor and outer conductor and displaces the portion of the insulation.
56. The method of claim 55 wherein the displacing of the portion of the insulation includes rotating the tool after the projection has been inserted into the channel.
57. The method of claim 55 wherein the protrusion includes a wedge surface for
10 displacing the portion of the insulation.
58. The method of claim 55 wherein there are two protrusions for displacing the portion of the insulation.
59. The method of claim 55 further comprising:
positioning on the exposed end of the coaxial cable a connector having
15 a projection and a substantially annular lip so that the projection is received by the channel and the substantially annular lip of the connector engages the outside of the lead end of the inner conductor.
60. The method of claim 59 wherein the projection includes a radially resilient portion which engages the inside of the lead end of the inner conductor during the
20 positioning of the coaxial cable.
61. The method of claim 55 further including causing relative rotation between the tool and the coaxial cable during the displacing of the portion of the insulation .
62. The method of claim 61 wherein the tool includes a reforming member, and further including reforming the lead end of the outer conductor during the relative
25 rotation between the tool and the coaxial cable with the reforming member.
63. The method of claim 62 wherein the reforming member and the protrusion define a gap receiving the lead end of the outer conductor during the relative rotation between the tool and the coaxial cable.